

## Religious Miscellany.

EDITORIAL ARTICLES.

LATEST NEWS FOR WANT OF ROOM.

## FROM INDIA.

Information has been recently received from Messrs. Schmitt and Rhemina, missionaries, who were sent to India in the 1814 by the Church Missionary Society. They resided one year at Tranquebar, the seat of the Danish mission, but are now at Madras, where they are very situated. They have established two schools for the instruction of the natives, and on the 6th of July last 130 scholars, had been opened but about 2 months. The prospects of the Syrian churches, which Schmitt visited when he was in India, are most encouraging. A Major Munro received the design of establishing a College, the instruction of the Syrian priests. It is to be placed under the supervision of one of the most pious and able ministers of the Syrian church. A press is to be connected with the Institution, and some of the Syrian priests are to be sent to Madras to learn the art of printing. The Institution shall be supported with funds for the support of Professors and students. A mission is to be established in the neighborhood of the College, and the natives are to be employed as instructors in English, Latin and Greek languages. Malayalam and Syriac languages are also taught. In the end, it is supposed the Institution will become a Seminary for missionaries. The Rev. Mr. Thompson of Madras from the above intelligence is obtained, closes with the following encouraging observations:

"I would tell you much more to encourage the respect of British India generally—of religious aspect, and hopeful appearance of any thing, perhaps, that was ever witnessed. You may form some idea of it, if you reflect—that whereas, formerly, the books were the rarest of things, they are now the most rapid in sale of all books; and, obtaining very large supplies of Bibles, and other books of all kinds, we have not at the present time any prayer book, except the common editions, for sale in Madras."

## RELIGIOUS TRACTS.

Interesting articles of Intelligence recently received by the Tract Society, (Cm.) from the London Tract Society. The following is an abstract of the information they contain:

The Tract Society has been formed in Iceland. The population of this island is about 50,000; and of whom are poor; but an universal desire for reading prevails, and Tracts are distributed with many expressions of gratitude. The London Society has distributed about 5000, and the communication he writes that "no man who sees the seed of Divine Truth has been so near a fairer appearance of a rich harvest than that of Iceland."

The following of the London Society's Tracts were translated and published in the Russian language; and their circulation is zealously promoted by persons of high rank as well as the people.

100,000 Tracts have been printed by the London Missionary Society for circulation in Holland and the Netherlands, and an edition of the Rotterdam Society had been printed in Zeist, a place continually resorted to by every part of the United Provinces. The restoration of peace with France, and the British travellers, well supplied with Bibles, had visited that kingdom, and distributed very extensively on their journey. Protestant Ministers, and persons of piety and zeal in various parts, have been supplied, at their own expense, with Tracts for distribution.

The north of Germany, a Tract Society, called the "Northern Union," was proceeded with much energy and zeal. It comprehends more than nine different districts, in which is a Committee connected with the present institution. Its Tracts were regularly printed and energetic. Eight thousand copies of a Tract addressed to Soldiers in the British army, were distributed in one year, and produced the best effects. There were several officers in the allied armies, who produced the circulation of religious pamphlets among their men. Some of the sick in the hospitals were supplied with Tracts; and the number of Bibles printed at his own expense, a pamphlet for the use of criminals confined in prison.

The Tract Society in Switzerland, is in a prosperous state. The Rev. Mr. Gesenius, a law to the celebrated Lavater, is its active member. He has written several Tracts. One of them, "The Christian's Cottage," has had a very extensive circulation; and another, the "Address to Soldiers," so highly approved by the Swiss Government at Zurich, that they ordered all the soldiers to be supplied with them. Captain of a British merchant vessel, who was very active in distributing Tracts in the West-India Islands. While at Port-au-Prince, in St. Domingo, he sent an assortment of Bibles, with a Note, to the palace of Petion, and to the Mayan Republic, requesting

his acceptance of them, for the use of his family. Petion returned him a polite letter, and thanked him for his present.

Very encouraging intelligence has been received from China, in a letter from Mr. Milne. "An Abstract of the New-Testament," in the Chinese language is completed! and a copy of it was received in England with Mr. Milne's letter! This Abstract will be circulated with Religious Tracts among the Chinese settlers in Java, Malacca, and Penang, and through this medium will find its way into the heart of China.

## CHRISTIANITY AMONG THE JEWS.

On the 25th of last month, an association was formed by a number of Ladies in Boston, entitled, "The Society of Boston and Vicinity, for promoting Christianity among the Jews." The Constitution provides that any person subscribing 52 cents annually, shall be a member so long as such subscription is paid, and that the payment of ten dollars shall constitute a member for life. The funds of the Society are to be paid over to the London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews. The Officers of the Association for the first year, are as follows:—

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Winthrop, 1st Directress.  
Mrs. Margaret C. Welch, 2d Directress.  
Miss Hannah Adams, Cor. Secretary.  
Miss Augusta T. Winthrop, Rec. Secretary.  
Mrs. Sarah Dunn, Treasurer.

## Portland Foreign Mission Society.

At a meeting of this Society on the 30th ult. the Rev. Mr. PAXSON delivered a Sermon from Proverbs xxiv. 11, 12; after which \$103 were contributed to the object of the Society.

## HUMANE INSTITUTIONS

In the City of New York.

The following is the census for 1816, of Humane and Criminal Institutions in the city of New York, collected by the attending Minister, John Stanford, A. M. May 1, 1816.

ORPHAN ASYLUM.			
Boys	51	Girls	42
CITY ALMS-HOUSE.			
Including 169 Children out at nurse.			
White men	249	Black men	21
White women	287	Black women	46
White boys	227	Black boys	13
White girls	192	Black girls	7
CITY HOSPITAL.			
Patients	224	Maniacs	77
DEBTORS PRISON.			
In confinement, including the Liberties			
BRIDEWELL.			
White men	105	Black men	30
White women	20	Black women	30
STATE PRISON.			
White men	481	Black men	98
White women	19	Black women	56
Total			
2401			

The Massachusetts State Prison contains at present 289 convicts.

## FROM CANADA.

[The following Letter from the Rev. THOMAS OSOON, has been recently received by a Clergyman in the vicinity of Boston:]

"Montreal, May 30, 1816.

"REV. SIR,  
"In consequence of the late unhappy war which was declared by the United States against Great-Britain, I was deprived of all prospects of doing good in the business and on the plan in which I had been attempting to disseminate knowledge. And having been introduced to the Governor of Canada, and to the Hon. and Rev. Charles Stewart, who with some other respectable characters kindly offered to patronize my humble attempt, to diffuse knowledge and extend the means of instruction to all classes of the destitute in Canada. Having obtained suitable letters of introduction to gentlemen in England and Scotland, and having the Governor's permission to go in a transport ship free of expense, I cheerfully embraced the opportunity, and accordingly embarked on the 12th of Nov. 1812, and arrived at Portsmouth on the 1st of January, 1813.

"I called upon the Christian friends to whom I had letters of introduction; and by their assistance I was enabled to procure a Board of Trustees to be organized in London, under whose patronage I travelled through England, Scotland and Ireland. While on this tour, I was enabled to form a number of Sub-Committees, or auxiliary branches to the one in London; who promised to exert themselves to do what they could towards establishing Schools and diffusing knowledge throughout Canada. I then returned to London, and paid over to the Trustees the money which I had collected for Schools in Canada, amounting to upwards of seventeen hundred pounds, besides one hundred and eighty pounds towards a house of industry. A part of which was placed as a fund in the Bank of England, and with the remainder the Trustees employed a School Master to accompany me to Canada. By the kindness of Lord Bathurst the School-Master and myself had our passage and rations ordered on board of a transport vessel to Quebec, where we arrived in Sept. 1814.

"The Board of Trustees in London had nominated, and ordered me respectfully to invite the two Bishops and a number of the respectable Clergymen of different denominations to organize them-

selves into a Committee to carry the designs of the London Committee into effect; but for reasons best known to themselves, the two Bishops refused to act.

"But having been previously instructed by the London Committee, in case those gentlemen should refuse to act, I accordingly acted in compliance with their wishes. The consequence of which has been a respectable Committee is now organized, denominated the Canada School Committee for promoting the Education of the Poor in Canada.

"Mr. Johnston, a young man sent out by the London Committee, has been teaching a School in Quebec, on what is called the British System of Education, for more than 18 months. The number of Scholars has been various, according to the different seasons of the year and other circumstances, from 100 to 250; and about half of them have been children of Catholic Parents. Soon after the Committee at Quebec was organized, an Instructor of the French language, who was brought up in the Catholic Seminary at Quebec, was appointed. And to show their approbation of this new method of instruction, the citizens of Quebec have voluntarily contributed, and some of them repeatedly contributed towards supporting the School. Upwards of 300 pounds have been subscribed, and most of it paid, towards supporting this School, by benevolent individuals in Quebec only. Our exertions have had a good effect upon those who have not united with us; for they have exerted themselves to establish schools of their own; so that in Quebec we now have five Free Schools, at which probably between 4 and 500 children are taught the rudiments of the French and English languages.

"I am now travelling under the patronage of the Canada Committee, with a view of establishing this new system of Education throughout the country.

"With due respect, I am, &c.

T. OSOON."

## New-England Tract Society.

The following is the Appendix to the Report of this Society.

In the foregoing Report, the Committee of the New England Tract Society suggested the importance of enlarging the funds of the Society, with a view to the charitable distribution of Tracts in different parts of the United States. They wish this subject to be well considered by Auxiliary Tract Societies, and opulent Christians, various and very urgent applications have been made by missionaries and others, for a gratuitous supply of Tracts for the southern, western and north-western parts of our country. The Committee are very desirous of transmitting Tracts to a large amount, to the care of respectable and pious men in those parts, who shall distribute them according to their discretion. Thousands, and hundreds of thousands of these silent preachers might be sent, at a small expense, to the poor and destitute, with the best prospect of promoting their good. The Christian public are earnestly requested to take into serious consideration the magnitude of this object. Should any benevolent persons or Tract Societies wish to furnish the means of sending Tracts to distant places, as New Orleans, Natchez, Ohio, the more destitute parts of Georgia, Tennessee, &c. it will be at their option either to designate the particular object of their charity, or to refer the application of it to the Executive Committee.

For the sake of this object, it seems proper that the plan of Auxiliary Tract Societies, which has heretofore been suggested, should receive some alterations and enlargements. As the result of experience, and in conformity to the principles on which Auxiliary Tract Societies in Great Britain are formed, the following hints on the constitution and objects of Auxiliary Tract Societies, are offered to the consideration of the friends of this establishment.

## RESOLUTIONS

Recommended for adoption by Auxiliary Tract Societies.

1. That the object of the New England Tract Society has the cordial approbation of this meeting.
2. That a Society be formed, to be called the Auxiliary Tract Society of — for the purpose of promoting the circulation of moral and religious Tracts in this vicinity, and of aiding the New England Tract Society in the extensive distribution of Tracts through the most destitute parts of the United States, and of the continent of America.
3. That one third [or one fourth] of the funds of this Society, be annually transmitted to the Treasurer of the New England Tract Society, to aid the Executive Committee in the gratuitous circulation of Tracts in destitute places.
4. That one fourth of the annual subscriptions, together with the whole of the donations, be at the disposal of the Committee of the Auxiliary Society, to purchase Tracts for local distribution, and

to apply the surplus, (if any) in aid of the New England Tract Society.

5. That each subscriber be entitled to receive Tracts to the amount of one half his subscription.

6. That each subscriber of — per week, or — a year, be a member.

7. That the business of this Society shall be conducted by a Committee, consisting of — members, together with the Treasurer and Secretary, who shall be annually chosen.

8. That the Society appoint a Depositary of their Tracts, and a Collector.

9. That the members be requested to communicate such instances of usefulness as may have come within their knowledge; the most interesting of which shall be annually communicated to the Executive Committee of the New England Tract Society.

Particular attention, it is hoped, will be given to the 2d, 3d, and 9th articles of the plan above suggested.—This plan is proposed in compliance with the wishes of many, who have found some difficulty in forming a constitution for Auxiliary Societies. The plan is only proposed for consideration, and is subject to modification, as circumstances require. Those Societies which have already adopted a constitution, can make what additions to it they judge proper.

The Executive Committee request that particular information may be given to them, of the existence and formation of every Auxiliary Tract Society, of the number of subscribers, the amount of contributions, the manner in which they circulate their Tracts, and their views as to the more distant objects which the general Society should endeavor to promote.

## ANNUAL ACCOUNT

OF THE NEW ENGLAND TRACT SOCIETY.

The New England Tract Society, in account with J. Everts, Treasurer. Dr.

May 30, 1815, To cash paid on May 27, 1815, account of paper, printing, folding and stitching Tracts, within the year preceding the annual meeting, May 27, 1816	\$2,599 63
To re-payment of original subscription	15 00
To cash for transportation	1 50
To allowance to the Treasurer, and superintendant, and other contingent expenses	222 90
To additional payment on account of printing	274 71
To balance carried to new account	15 04
3,128 78 Cr.	
May 30, 1815, By cash brought May 27, 1815, forward to new account	170 39
By cash received on account of subscriptions and Tracts sold within the year preceding the annual meeting, May 27, 1816	2,958 39
3,128 78	

## AFRICAN INSTITUTION.

[The following Address recently published by this Institution will give our readers, the best idea of its object and its success.]

"This Institution was formed at that memorable epoch when, by parliamentary enactment, the African Slave Trade ceased to be the crime and the reproach of Britain; and it was principally composed of persons who had distinguished themselves by their indefatigable exertions to procure the abolition of that abominable traffic.

"Its objects were to watch over the execution of this Act of the Legislature for the protection of the Natives of Africa—to seize every favorable opportunity for exciting an interest and feeling upon the subject in surrounding nations—and to promote by every means in its power, the diffusion of light and knowledge in regions which had hitherto been kept in darkness and ignorance by the operation of a system disgraceful to the Christian name, and derogatory to the character of civilized man. It was proposed to make the Natives acquainted with the comforts of social order, and with the useful mechanical arts—to point out the manner in which they might avail themselves of the natural products of their country by substituting an innocent for a guilty traffic—and, above all, to prepare the way for that greatest of blessings, a knowledge of the Christian Religion. These were the great objects with which the Institution set out; but as it was evident that while the Slave Trade was extensively carried on in Africa, little progress could be made in the work of civilization, the attention of the Institution was mainly directed to the detection of the numerous attempts which were constantly making, even in this country, to evade the Abolition Act. These at length became so open and daring, as to make it appear that nothing short of an Act of Parliament, declaring the Slave Trade felony, could remedy the mischief; and such a Bill, having been submitted to Parliament by a Member of the Institution, was finally approved and passed into a law.

"The labors of the Institution have been great, not only in corresponding

with individuals in different parts of the world, but in standing forward as the advocates of oppressed Africans both at home and abroad; and in numerous cases the Directors have had to regret their inability to afford effectual relief.

"The situation of the Slaves and Colored Population in our West Indian Islands has been a subject of constant and increasing solicitude with the Institution; and it has been thought proper to appropriate part of its funds to the encouragement of publications, calculated to prove to the planter that his own permanent interests are identified with the good treatment and comfort of his slaves. The Institution has anxiously watched for a favorable opportunity of suggesting measures which should tend to ameliorate the condition and raise the moral character of these despised and oppressed fellow men; and it is determined to persevere, until the general feeling of the public shall gradually overcome those deep-rooted prejudices and mistaken views which have been so long opposed to the happiness and rights of the enslaved Africans and People of Color in those colonies.

"When the allied powers were making arrangements for a general peace, the African Institution most earnestly pressed the cause of suffering humanity upon the attention of the illustrious personages concerned—and at this critical moment they also called upon their fellow-subjects to express their sentiments upon the traffic in the persons of men. This call was answered by nearly 900 petitions to each House of Parliament, with signatures little short of a million; and the Institution has now the heartfelt gratification to remark, that, with the exception of Spain and Portugal, the Slave Trade is condemned and prohibited by all civilized nations. The funds of the Institution, as will appear by their printed Reports, have always been very limited; and the exertions imperatively required, during the last two years in particular, have almost entirely exhausted them. It is obvious that, in proportion as the abolition of the Slave Trade becomes more general and perfect, the other grand objects of the Institution may be prosecuted with greater probability of success; while at the same time it is equally clear, that the best concerted measures for promoting civilization in Africa must be attended with very considerable expense.

"The importance of supporting an Institution, whose object is constantly to watch over the attempts that will still be made to perpetuate the worst species of robbery, and which serves at the same time as a point of communication for the friends of the Africans in all parts of the world, the Directors trust is sufficiently apparent: they also hope, that what has already been done towards the entire abolition of the Slave Trade, may serve as a pledge for the zealous prosecution of what yet remains: they persuade themselves that a British Public will not suffer the work to be retarded for want of adequate funds, and that it is only necessary to make known their situation to the numerous friends of the cause, in order to obtain an immediate and ample supply. Individuals will doubtless be found in every district, who will cheerfully engage to solicit subscriptions, and remit them to the Treasurer. Such persons are requested to transmit their names to the Secretary, in order to form a list of Correspondents, who may be supplied with the printed Reports for distribution where wanted.

"By such a system of co-operation, some compensation may at length be made to Africa, for the enormous wrongs she has sustained from the Slave Trade, through a course of ages; and it is confidently hoped that the African Institution will be enabled to proceed with vigor in the prosecution of those great objects detailed in their First Report—objects intimately connected with the happiness of millions, but which cannot be obtained without considerable pecuniary assistance.

"By order,  
"THOMAS HARRISON, Sec'y."

22d Jan. 1816.

## HOLY LEAGUE.

[The following are the observations of the Christian Observer on this interesting document, in the number for February last.]

The very form of this treaty is new. It is signed by the sovereigns themselves, without the intervention of their ministers. But it is chiefly remarkable for the sentiments which it breathes and the principles which it recognizes. Fears have been expressed in parliament respecting the real object of this novel species of engagement; and it has been insinuated that some new crusade against the Turks, or some general persecution of dissidents or freethinkers, is intended. The political interests of the contracting parties render the former supposition perfectly extravagant. The variety of faith prevailing among them makes the latter supposition no less incredible. It seems to us to be what it purports to be—a solemn recognition on the part of these earthly sovereigns of the supreme authority of the Great Sovereign of Hea-



ven and Earth, and a declaration of their cordial purpose to be henceforward governed by those laws which he has given them. For our own parts we hail such an event with lively satisfaction, and cannot but regret that the nature of our constitution does not permit the prince regent of Great Britain to be a party to such a compact. It is in his power, nevertheless, to adhere to it in heart, though not in form; and we pray that, for his own sake, and that of the world at large, he may do so.

Massachusetts Bible Society.

The following is an Extract from the recent Report of this Society.

"The institution of Bible Societies forms an era in the history of the church. It is the chief glory of our age; and it sheds a purer and more enduring splendor on the nation in which it originated, than all her victories. We rejoice in being able to report to you the continued and increasing efforts of the British and Foreign Bible Society, to which the honor belongs of leading the way in this career of godlike philanthropy. It is not the least of the merits of that institution, that, by awakening inquiry, it has discovered the great and almost incredible want of Bibles in the Christian world. Who among us had imagined, that, in extensive districts of Europe, scarcely a copy of the Scriptures could be found, and that to some who bore the name of Christians, the meaning of the word Bible was unknown? The dishonor which these facts have thrown on Christians, has been, in some measure, effaced by the zeal which has every where been kindled to scatter this darkness, and to supply the destitute of all nations with the word of God. This spirit is not confined to the country in which it first broke forth. The flame has spread over Europe. Never before was so generous an impulse communicated to so many hearts. Never since the first promulgation of Christianity has so sublime a spectacle been exhibited as that which we now witness, of Christians, in both hemispheres, separated by language, climate, manners, and oceans, forgetting their distinctions, and conspiring as brethren in the work of illuminating the world. Perhaps human history affords no example of such extensive co-operation for the good of mankind.

"From such institutions, founded by the most illustrious men, patronized by sovereigns, endowed by opulence and inspired and sanctified by ardent love of God and mankind, are we not authorized to hope a melioration of the moral and religious condition of society? May we not anticipate a more extensive and glorious manifestation of the power of Christianity on the hearts of men? May we not especially hope, that Christian nations, being thus united under the peaceable standard of the cross, and laboring and triumphing together in the cause of their common Lord, will drink more largely into his spirit, will exchange their animosities for love, and will shrink with horror from the thought of devoting each other to slaughter and desolation.

"In contributing to the great object which is interesting so many hearts, it is hoped that we of this Society shall not be unfaithful. Belonging as we do to a growing and prosperous community, it will be no light reproach if we withhold our support from a work, which will associate us with the best men who have lived before us, and with the purest and most illustrious characters of the present age."

From the Baltimore Federal Republican.

PROPHECIES ACCOMPLISHING.

We have endeavored to select from such articles as we have been furnished with, by the recent arrival at New York, such as seem more immediately interesting to the mass of our readers. There is a strong probability that all the Christian powers will unite for the extirpation of the Barbary marauders. It is extremely astonishing to observe by what invisible chains the attention of the civilized world is now turned towards Palestine. Travellers who have explored those regions, are rousing public curiosity by the venerable monuments which have survived the rapacity of the Turks, and still attest the truths of divine revelation. Jacob's well, the very well, beside which our Saviour sat and conversed with the woman of Samaria, is still standing. The customs to which she refers in the course of that conversation, the ancient hatred between the Jews and Samaritans still exist, and Clark remarks, that a volume might be written to prove that the customs expressly mentioned, or referred to in the chapter of the Evangelist, still exist. In short, when we take the facts disclosed by travellers, and the sensibility displayed by all literary men to learn something more of Palestine; when we compare them with the disposition manifested by mighty Kings and Potentates, to recover that consecrated spot from the hands of infidels—when we consider what is denominated the holy league, in which the divinity of our Saviour is recognised, we can but believe, that the exclusion of the Turks from Palestine, and consequently the return of the Jews to Jerusalem, is an event near at hand.

Even the marauding powers of Bar-

bary are, although unconsciously, doing all in their power to accelerate this event. They render by their piracies on the commerce of civilized nations, measures of this kind necessary on the principle of self-defence. Thus, amidst all the revolutions of kingdoms, states and empires, where mighty monarchs, from motives of revenge, avarice or ambition, are disturbing the repose of the world, they are but instruments in an Almighty hand, for the accomplishment of his own purposes. Although they may laugh and scoff at the volume of divine prophecy, they are laboring for its accomplishment; so true is the passage that "the wrath of man shall work his praise and the remainder of that wrath he will restrain." In the accomplishment of this great work, our government have already borne a part. Commodore Decatur was sent to demand, and he obtained redress of the Barbary Powers, for the capture of our countrymen. The terms of this treaty were so favorable, that it excited European envy. It was more advantageous than any which had ever been obtained before, and it was not to be expected that the great navies of Europe, in a time of profound peace, would not be employed to obtain at least as honorable terms, for the powers of Christendom. It was a tacit reproach upon them, and it stimulated their jealousy to exercise. The sincere believer has therefore reason to rejoice—he can behold, in all the troubles and turmoils which oppress the world, the distinct traces of the Almighty hand—he can behold and adore.

[There is one sentiment in the remarks which we have quoted above, to which we cannot subscribe. In speaking of the holy league it is intimated that one object of the alliance may be the exclusion of the Turks from Palestine. The Treaty itself utterly disclaims every such project. Its avowed object is to cultivate Peace with all mankind, and we will not believe that the solemn professions by which this determination is announced to the world, are to be merely the prelude to renewed hostility.]

Foreign Articles.

LATEST FROM ALGIERS.

The United States Corvette John Adams, Captain Trenchard, from Algiers, with Mr. Murray, bearer of despatches for government, arrived at New York last Wednesday.

The John Adams sailed from Algiers on the 17th of April, in company with the United States squadron under the command of Com. Shaw, the whole of which were bound on a cruise, except the sloop of war Ontario, which sailed for Marseilles.

We are informed that a serious misunderstanding had arisen, between the Dey of Algiers and the Americans, from what particular causes we have not been able to learn; but understand that the delay of the restoration of the brig of war, driven ashore by Com. Decatur, and seized by the Spaniards, was one of the causes; and that the Dey was about to send out his fleet to cruise against the Americans, in violation of the late treaty of peace.

Com. Shaw, apprised of the hostile intentions of the Dey, proceeded with the whole American squadron in the Mediterranean to the port of Algiers; and being well provided with fire ships, &c. threatened immediate destruction to his majesty's fleet, as well as his capital. Mr. Shaler, the American consul, had previously repaired on board our fleet. This sudden and unexpected appearance of the squadron caused great confusion and fear; the Dey, with his household fled to one of the forts, and when the work of destruction was about to commence, he sent out a flag of truce to Com. Shaw, with assurances that he would adhere to the late treaty, and invited Mr. Shaler to return and resume his functions, which was agreed to for the present.

The American Consul at Gibraltar has given public notice that American vessels might again pass up and down the Mediterranean without danger of molestation by the Algerines.

INUNDATION IN PRUSSIA.

KONIGSBERG, April 11. According to the last accounts from Marienberg, 53 villages in the great Werder, with 9930 inhabitants, and in the districts of Tiegenhoff, 49 villages with 19,902 inhabitants, were under water. To these are to be added the Elbing villages, 17 in number, with 4000 people.

LONDON, May 10.

Daring Robbery on the River Thames.

Last night between the hours of nine and ten, one of the hoys belonging to the East India Company was proceeding down the River with upwards of 20 chests of dollars, in order to be put on board the *Lady Campbell* outward bound Indianman laying at Gravesend: when in Woolwich Reach they were boarded by seven men in a large cutter, who overpowered the men on board the hoy, and confined them under the hatchways; they immediately hove seven chests of dollars into their boat and rowed off. We have not heard that any of them have yet been taken. The whole City Officers went down the River this morning in

search, and a number of other Officers from the different Offices are in pursuit of the pirates.

The British Government has ordered a Grand Naval Monument to be erected in honor of the Victory of Trafalgar, as the climax of their naval glory, as well as a Grand Military Monument in honor of the victory of Waterloo, as the consummation of the fame of their army.

BRITISH MINISTRY.

On the 4th of April, 1816, the British Ministry consisted of the following personages:

In the Cabinet,  
Earl of Liverpool, first lord of the treasury;  
Lord Eldon, lord chancellor;  
Earl of Westmoreland, keeper of the privy seal;  
Earl of Harrowby, president of the cabinet council;  
Viscount Sidmouth, secretary of state for the home department;  
Viscount Carlisle, secretary of state for the foreign department;  
Earl of Bathurst, secretary of the war department;  
The right hon. Nicholas Vansittart, chancellor of the exchequer;  
Viscount Melville, first lord of the admiralty;  
Earl of Muzgrave, master gen. of ordnance;  
Earl of Buckingham, president of the board of control;  
The right hon. Chas. Bathurst, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster;  
The right hon. Wm. Wellesley Pole, master of the mint.

Ministers who do not sit in the Cabinet.

Earl of Cholmondeley, lord steward;  
Marquis of Hertford, lord chamberlain;  
Duke of Montrose, master of the horse;  
The right hon. Geo. Rose, treasurer of the navy;  
Viscount Palmerston, secretary of war;  
The right hon. Chas. Long and Fred. Robinson, paymasters of the forces;  
Earl of Clancarty, president of the board of trade;  
The right hon. Fred. John Robinson, vice president of the board of trade;  
Sir Wm. Garrow, attorney general;  
Sir Sam. Shepherd, solicitor general;  
Earls of Chichester and Clancarty, postmasters general;  
Sir Hildebrand Oakes, lieut. gen. of the ordnance.

For the administration of the affairs of Ireland.

Earl of Whitworth, lord lieutenant;  
The right hon. gen. sir Geo. Hewett, commander of the forces;  
Lord Manners, lord chancellor;  
The right hon. Rob. Peel, secretary of state;  
The right hon. Wm. V. Fitzgerald, chancellor of the exchequer;  
The right hon. Wm. Saurin, attorney general;  
Chas. K. Bushe, esq. solicitor general.

Domestic Articles.

RALEIGH, (N. C.) June 14.

A distressing fire has just laid in ruins nearly a square and an half of this town, comprising about 5 buildings. The uninsured damage is estimated at 100,000 dollars—of which between 30 and 40,000 dollars to the United States and consisted of arms, clothing, &c. The calamity is supposed to have been by an incendiary act. The want of water, engines and management, was felt on this occasion.

DISMAL SWAMP.

An extensive canal has been lately opened through this extensive marsh. One individual, living in a small town of North Carolina, has transmitted through this canal, since 8th December last, 41m. pipe, 193 do. hhd. and 230 do. bbl. staves, 478 do. shingles, 3252 bbls. corn, 10,000 lbs. bacon, 370 bbls. tar, 374 do. pitch, and 69 casks flax-seed.—*Id.*

INTERMENTS

In the city and precincts of Baltimore, for the last week, ending Monday morning, June 10, 1816.

Consumption	6	Mortification	1
Casualty	1	Unknown	2
Bilious	2		
St. Anthony's fire	1	Total	15
Sudden death	1	Adults	10
Croup	1	Children	5

DEATHS

In Charleston, S. C. from the 26th of May to the 2d of June, 1816.

Infantile diseases	5	Old age	2
Accident	1	Small Pox	1
Apoplexy	1	Worms	1
Consumption	6		
Dropsy	1	Total	17
Fever typhus	1		

Of the above, 2 were whites, and 15 blacks and colored, one 70 years old, a native of England, and had been forty years a resident; another 70, 4 between 50 and 45; 3 between 34 and 30; 3 between 26 and 20; one 10; and 5 under three years of age.

REMARKABLE STRAWBERRY.

A Strawberry raised this season in the garden of Mr. I. Wooston of Wilmington, Delaware, measured three inches and three quarters in circumference and weighed 161 grains.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

As all hopes of stopping the crevasse were at an end, the Mayor ordered the city surveyor to ascertain the practicability of letting off the waters into Lake Ponchartraine. The surveyor has ascertained that by digging ditches through the Highland between the river and the Lake, that the great mass of water which now overflows the city and surrounding country may be drawn off. The city Council have in consequence of this information authorized the Mayor to hire as many slaves as he can procure, and immediately to commence digging the ditches. The city of New Orleans will pay all the expense.

ATROCIOUS FRAUD.

The Savannah Republican of the 8th inst. states, that an account of sales of Cotton at Liverpool had just been received by a respectable Mercantile house in Savannah, by which it appears, that in 66 bales, there was found no less than 3108 pounds of stones and dirty damaged cotton. On noticing this atrocious villainy, the editors indignantly exclaim—"Again we have to blush for the character of Georgia! What shameful imposition! The wretch who could be guilty of it deserves the gibbet or the gallows!"

The same paper states, that "Solomon Howard, who in February last was held to bail for his appearance at the Superior Court, now in session, for selling a parcel of Cotton which contained cotton seed in the heart of the bales, was tried yesterday, and found guilty of the fraud."

STEAM BOAT.

The following are further particulars which occurred by the bursting of the boiler on board the Steam Boat at Marietta mentioned in our last.

The whole town was alarmed by the explosion; every physician, with a number of the citizens, went immediately to their relief. On going on board, a melancholy and really horrible scene presented itself to view—six or eight were nearly skinned from head to foot, and others slightly scalded, making in the whole seventeen. In stripping off their clothes, the skin peeled off with them to a considerable depth; added to this melancholy sight, the ear of the plying spectator was pierced by the screams and groans of the agonized sufferers, rendering the scene horrible beyond description.

SHIP BUILDING.

At Brown's and Eckford's Ship Yard, near New York, there are now building

A steam saw-mill, on a highly improved and perfectly novel construction. The hull of a ship intended for a packet to England to sail with the regularity of a stage.

The frame of a steam-boat for plying to Sandy Hook.

A new and large steam-boat for Amboy, taking in her engine.

A new and very large and powerful steam-boat, (of 146 feet keel, the largest ever built, I presume,) for Albany, calculated to perform the route by the light of a single day. And, last and not least curious

The model of a man of war (some 20 or 30 feet long) carrying 108 guns, in imitation of the one at Sackett's Harbor; building by the shipwright's society to exhibit through the streets on the fourth of July next.

FRENCH LEGATION.

His Excellency M. Hyde De Neuville, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France to the United States, has arrived at New York in the frigate Eurydice. Accompanying him are the following Consuls:

M. Petry, Consul for New Orleans.

The Marquis of Fregere, for Baltimore.

M. De Valnais, for Boston.

M. Angeleu, Vice-Consul for Portsmouth.

M. Bourquenay, attached to the Legation.

M. Buchet de Martigny, Vice Consul for the United States.

We are informed that letters from Philadelphia to a gentleman here, mention the arrival of M. Lavatette in that city, some time during the past week. [New York paper.]

Two new towns laid out near Lake Erie in Ohio, are to be called *Perryburgh* and *Croghanville*, in honor of those distinguished heroes.

HARTFORD, June 24.

Peter Lung, pursuant to the sentence which was passed against him, for the murder of his wife, was executed at Middletown on Thursday last. He appeared to be penitent, and before he was swung off he addressed the people for a considerable length of time.

GRAND BANK DISCOUNTS.

The Salem Gazette contains a list of forty-two fishing vessels, which have arrived in Marblehead from the Grand Bank, with an enumeration of the fares from 7000 to 20,000 each vessel; amounting in the whole to above Six Hundred and Thirty Thousand dollars; being the greatest fare ever known in that enterprising town. [Centinel.]

THE WEATHER.

The following statement is from Professor Hall of Middlebury, Vt. "On the 3d of June, the snow west of Lake Champlain, was with snow; and on the morning of the 9th of this month, it snowed fast during about half an hour.

"The heaviest frost we have the month past, occurred the 10th inst. My corn, potatoes, vines, and peas, which were just to blossom, were frozen quite. Most of my cucumbers, squashes, other tender vegetables, were sprinkling cold water on them the sun was up."

MONTREAL, June 24.

The coldness of the season, any thing of the kind that has been known; but it appears not to be peculiar to Canada. It may be that this year we have no spring still lingers, and we shall pass into summer like going from the into the sunshine. On the 7th inst. the frost was so severe, a thermometer in the open air stood below freezing point. The thermometer, in the same situation, above freezing point for several January last.

PORTLAND, June 24.

A MOST WICKED ATTEMPT. Was made on Friday night last, to set fire to the meeting house and the meeting hall of the second Congregational Society in this town. The attempt to throw a bunch of matches into the window, which were lighted and ped up in a piece of canvas. The attempt was made between the 10 and 10 in the evening, and was detected by some persons who were by observing fire on the lower part of the window frame, where some of the matches had lodged.

The attempt to set fire to the house of the second parish was made in a similar manner. The matches thrown in probably before 11 o'clock, noticed a light in the house, supposing it was the Sexton at the doors, did not examine further. The fire was not discovered till 5 in the morning. What is very remarkable, notwithstanding the fire had burning for six hours it only burned or four square feet of the floor in the aisles where it first lodged.

What the object could be in attempting to destroy these houses of worship, it is impossible to conjecture. Had the fire taken effect in the intended, it would have involved other buildings in ruin.

In consequence of this incendiary attempt, the town has voted to appoint a Committee, consisting of the Selectmen and four others, to take the subject under consideration, and offer a reward exceeding 500 dollars, or use any means they may judge proper to bring the perpetrators of this crime to punishment.

Massachusetts Legislature.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, June 24. The Governor announced by Mr. Maitron Adjutant General, and a gentleman had resigned his office as Major General of the 4th division.

The Senate concurred with the House in the appointment of General Maitron as Major General of the 4th division.

U. S. DIRECT TAX.

The Report of the Committee on the subject of the Direct Tax of this State's part of the Direct Tax of the United States should be postponed to a joint Committee. [The report signed by the Committee for postponing the subject, were that the time had been given of an intention of the part of the state to assume the tax expired. Another reason, it was that if Maine should be separated from Massachusetts that District would be bound to pay her proportion of the tax thus assumed.]

WEDNESDAY, June 25.

The Hon. Mr. Hill from the Committee on the subject of assuming the Direct Tax reported a Resolution, appointing the appointment by the Governor, Council, of three Commissioners to prepare the payment of this Commonwealth's quota of the Direct Tax of the United States, if the usual allowance contained from the United States. Resolution was accepted by Yeas 22 to 10.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, June 25.

A resolve passed both Houses appropriating 500 dollars to enable Mr. Baldwin and Farrar, to survey and ascertain the practicability of a navigable route to unite Connecticut River with Merrimack.

A resolve passed both Houses applications for any grant of money



# THE RECORDER.

BOSTON.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1816.

FROM SOUTH-AMERICA.

We stated in our last that Bolivar, the commander of the Patriot forces, destined to expel the Royalists under Morillo from Venezuela and New-Grenada, had sailed from Hayti at the head of 3500 troops. We have since seen Bolivar's address to the people of Venezuela, in which he says that it is his intention to re-establish the Republic. He threatens, that if he meets with any resistance from the Spaniards they shall be exterminated. The last reports respecting Morillo were, that he had penetrated from Carthage into the interior of New-Grenada, and had taken Santa-Fee, the capital of the whole country. It is impossible to form a correct judgment from any information which has reached this country, of the relative strength of the contending parties. The war is carried on with a most bloody and savage spirit.

Since writing the above, we have seen an account which states, that Bolivar landed on the coast of Cumana (in Terra Firma) on the 4th of May, without opposition; that numerous parties of Patriots, spread through the interior of Venezuela, offered him every assistance in their power. It was said that Morillo's army was in a most distressed situation near Carthage. A fever raged among his troops, and numbers died daily. It was rumoured also that the patriots had defeated his army.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

The civil war in Buenos Ayres terminated on the 11th of April, by an amicable settlement between the contending parties. An expedition consisting of Portuguese and Spaniards arrived before Buenos Ayres, about the middle of April, with the intention of attacking the place, and rescuing it from the Patriots.

FROM MEXICO.

The Republican General, Morelos, was made prisoner by the Royalists, and condemned and executed, on the 23d of December last. This event has excited the utmost indignation of the Patriots. The Republican Government has issued a Proclamation and addressed a Circular to all the provinces, in which they solemnly swear to revenge the death of their illustrious defender, and that they will always hold the Viceroy and 60,000 Spaniards responsible for his blood.

The Royal troops (5000 in number) have succeeded in taking possession of Puente del Rey, after two repulses. Their success was finally owing to the treachery of one of the Officers of the Patriot army. The troops, however, remained faithful, and effected a retreat, with the loss merely of the heavy artillery.

Many instances are given of the recent successes of the Patriots. In one case, a convoy was intercepted, and 300 dragoons put to the sword. In another, a whole province was overrun by the Patriot forces, and, after subduing all opposition, the prisons were thrown open and the captives set at liberty. Colonel Gomes cut in pieces 1500 men, assembled around Puebla, after having defeated a division of 1000, and has since taken Tescmelucan, a place of great importance, by surprise; not one of the garrison escaped, from the commander to the private. The town of Apan has been taken by Marshal Osorio, and 1000 Royalists who opposed him have been compelled to retreat. A body of Patriots near Monte-Allo cut to pieces a division of 700 Royalists. One thousand Royalists have been put to the sword at Disteca, in the province of Oaxaca.

These details come by the way of New-Orleans. They are evidently furnished by a man who is warmly interested in favor of the Patriots. At the date of his letter, the provinces were occupied in the election of Deputies, to form a Congress, agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution. This measure, it was supposed, would heal all divisions among the Patriots, and insure the confidence of the people.

**English Treaty with Tunis.**  
Lord Exmouth has concluded a Treaty with the Bey of Tunis, of which the following is the substance:

"IN consideration of the deep interest manifested by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of England for the termination of Christian Slavery, His Highness the Bey of Tunis, in token of his sincere desire to maintain inviolable his friendly relations with Great-Britain, and in manifestation of his amicable disposition, and high respect towards the Powers of Europe, (with all whom he is desirous of establishing Peace) declares that in the event of a future war with any European Power, (which God forbid) that none of the prisoners made on either side shall be consigned to slavery, but treated with all humanity as prisoners of war, until regularly exchanged according to European practice in like cases, and that at the termination of hostilities they shall be restored to their respective countries without ransom."

From this Treaty, it seems that Lord Exmouth has followed the example of Decatur; and a second decided step has been taken towards the abolition of white slavery. There is reason to believe, from the benevolent spirit which

at present pervades the councils of European powers, that this business will be followed up, till all the Barbary Powers shall be compelled to conform to the humane usages of civilized nations. Thus fall, one after the other, the Slave Trade, the Inquisition, White Slavery, and all the bloody institutions of barbarous times, while the mild spirit of Christianity is spreading itself over the whole earth.—What period of the world ever furnished so many triumphs to the Christian and the Philanthropist!

## THE INQUISITION.

The last intelligence from Rome, is, that the Pope was endeavoring to effect a reform in the Inquisition. He has ordered that the proceedings in Ecclesiastical Tribunals shall be regulated by the same principles as those which govern in civil and criminal cases. The doings of all Ecclesiastical Courts are to be public. All persons, of whatever theological communion, are to be admitted as witnesses, if called in exculpation of the accused. In the Briefs containing these orders, the Pope says, "The way to render religion powerful, is to show that she is divine, and that she brings to mankind only consolation and benefits. 'Love each other, ought to be the law of the universe.'"

We regard the above intelligence as proving that the Inquisition is virtually abolished—and when taken in connection with the fact that the Bible is allowed freely to circulate among the poor in many Catholic countries, is evidence of an important change in some of the fundamental principles of Popery. These events, together with the Holy League, the abolition of the Slave Trade, the universal establishment of Bible Societies, and the whole train of efforts which are making to ameliorate the condition of the human race, are strongly marked features of the age in which we live. They afford every encouragement to the benevolent to persevere till all the institutions of cruelty are abolished.

## Religious Intelligence.

FROM LOUISIANA.

Mr. Davis, a clergyman employed by the Louisiana Bible Society to travel through that country and distribute Bibles and receive donations, writes, that the Catholic Priests now permit their people to read the Scriptures—that the people receive the Bible with gratitude; that he meets with encouragement from the Spanish settlers; that he distributes hundreds of Bibles in a day; and that he has received 140 dollars in a day, by way of donation to the Society. They listen with much attention to his preaching, though not more than half can understand. Mr. Davis says that he was never treated more kindly, and that Missionaries and Ministers, if they should be sent there, would be gladly received. It is a beautiful and plentiful country.

FROM KENTUCKY.

An Association is forming in Washington, Kentucky, for assisting in the education of young men for the Gospel Ministry. The joint subscriptions of the six gentlemen who first signed the Constitution amount to two hundred and fifty dollars. The object of the Association as stated in the Constitution is to lay the foundation of Schools and an University for the moral and religious as well as literary instruction of children, and especially to provide for the education of ministers of the Gospel. The Constitution provides that in case other Associations having similar objects should be formed, Delegates should be appointed to meet and confer with the Delegates of other Societies, and "adopt such measures as they shall think fit for the erection and regulation of such seminaries on the western waters as the funds subscribed shall be competent to support." We perceive that a Notice is published in a Chillicothe paper, requesting a meeting of citizens in that place for the formation of a similar Association.

FROM COLUMBIA.

The first Annual Report of the Bible Society of the District of Columbia, has been recently published. The Society since its commencement has purchased 1500 Bibles and 200 Testaments, besides remitting to the Bible Society in New-York, 200 dollars, to assist in printing the Scriptures in the French language.

FROM PROVIDENCE.

A letter from a gentleman in Providence to his friend in Philadelphia, states, that the revival still progresses in that town and the vicinity. A few weeks since, 60 were added to the Church. The awakening is not confined to any particular denomination of Christians. In the neighboring village of Pawtucket, 93 persons have been admitted to the Church, during the revival which commenced eighteen months since, and is still going on. In Attleborough, Wrentham, Wellington, and Dighton, there have been great revivals; and in the two towns last mentioned, nearly every individual has become hopefully pious. Among the circumstances worthy of particular notice, are the striking benefits which have resulted from the distribution of Tracts. A whole family were hopefully converted by the perusal of the Tract entitled, "The Sinner's Prayer." This same Tract was delivered to a teamster, who was abusing his oxen and swearing most blasphemously, and there is reason to believe that the perusal of it was blessed as the means of his salvation. Another Tract also (the name of which is not mentioned) was instrumental in converting another sinner.

**FROM NEW-YORK.**  
A revival of religion has recently commenced in several of the towns in Chenango county, (N. Y.) In the town of Sherburne, 54 were admitted to the church at one time. We have no further particulars.

FROM VERMONT.

A letter from Middlebury, (Vt.) dated May 22, states, that the religious meetings in that town were unusually crowded, and that much solemnity prevailed through the village. The conference meetings in the College were well attended, and some of the students are serious. In Reading, (Vt.) many of the most respectable inhabitants are among the subjects of the revival, and 14 have been recently admitted to the Church.

FROM NEW-HAVEN.

The annual convention of the Episcopal Church of Connecticut, which closed its session in New-Haven on the 6th inst. unanimously resolved to request the Rt. Rev. Bishop HOBART to superintend to ecclesiastical concerns of the Episcopal Church in that state, and for the present to connect it with the diocese of N. York.

Providence Female Tract Society.

This institution held their first annual meeting on the 14th inst. The receipts for the past year were \$347, 90. They have distributed, in the course of the year, 10,303 Tracts, and have assisted in the support of three Schools in the western parts of the state. At the close of the Session which was preached before the Society on the evening of their meeting, 50 dollars were collected for the society.

Stockbridge, (Mass.) May 13.

On the 11th inst. the anniversary meeting of the Berkshire Society for the suppression of Vice and the Promotion of Good Morals, took place in this town. An animated & able sermon was preached on the occasion by the Rev. Dr. Hyde of Lee. After the religious service was concluded, the Society entered upon its usual business. A number of extremely interesting reports from the Auxiliary Societies were read and accepted, various resolutions tending to promote the objects of the institution were passed with ardor and unanimity, and the concerns of the Society, though its efforts have been somewhat relaxed during the year past, are in a hopeful train. An address from the Society is soon to be communicated to the public. The meeting was distinguished by the attendance of several gentlemen of distinction from different towns in the county.

CAPT. PAUL CUFFEE.

The New York African Institution have passed a resolution, stating that they are well satisfied of the purity and benevolence of Captain Cuffee's intentions in conveying his countrymen to Sierra Leone, and that there is reason to believe that he has done every thing to render their emigration advantageous to them. Certificates of the landing of those persons at Sierra Leone, signed by the proper authorities have been published by order of the Society.

WESTERN MOUNDS.

The conjectures respecting the origin and object of these ancient monuments have been very various. Mr. Jefferson supposes that they were erected by the Indians as receptacles for the dead. Others suppose that they are the remains of a people far more civilized than any of the present race of Indians. The National Intelligencer has quoted the opinion of Colonel Hawkins from his manuscript sketch of the Creek nation, which differs from all the rest, and is perhaps as probable as any. He says, "they were intended as places of refuge during freshets, the Indians being formerly in the habit of settling on rich flats bordering streams subject to inundation—for instance, the Mississippi, which river spreads out on the west side a great distance, where it is likely the creation of those mounds originated. Such is the tradition among the Creeks, who came originally from beyond the Mississippi. But why erect them in high places, incontestably beyond the reach of floods?—From a superstitious veneration for ancient customs."

ECENTRICITIES OF COMMERCE.

We had occasion a few weeks since to notice the remarkable fact that potatoes were imported to this country from Ireland, and yielded to the importer a handsome mercantile profit. A company is now forming in the city of New-York to import a full cargo of butter from Ireland, and it is supposed that they will be able to supply the New York market, at a price considerably reduced from that which is at present demanded. The Brewers, it is said, are making arrangements to import their barley and hops from England. This state of things cannot last long.

BIRTH-PLACE OF WASHINGTON.

A few weeks since Mr. Custis of Arlington, and a party of gentlemen from Maryland visited Pope's Creek in the County of Westmoreland, memorable as the birth place of Washington. The old Mansion House in which he first saw the light is in ruins. On these ruins the gentlemen placed a plain Freestone Slab with this simple inscription:—

HERE

ON THE 11TH OF FEBRUARY, 1732,  
WASHINGTON  
WAS BORN.

Letters received in New-York from France, dated May 12, speak of disaffection to the Bourbons, and of disputes between the Allies. They are too vague and improbable to gain credit.

**ERRATUM.**—At the beginning of the first column on our first page for "Messrs. Schnurri and Rheinius," read Schnurri and Rheinius.

**NOTICE.**—The Publishers of the Religious Intelligencer of New-Haven, the Christian Herald of New-York, the Religious Remembrancer of Philadelphia, and the Christian Monitor of Richmond, are requested to insert the notice on our last page respecting Schools for Indian Youth & Children.

REDHEFFER AGAIN?

Charles Redheffer, of Philadelphia, whose machine for producing perpetual motion made so much noise in the country a few years since, has written to Governor Snyder, complaining bitterly of the Pennsylvania Legislature for condemning him as an impostor, and requesting the Governor to appoint a Committee to examine and report upon his machine. He says that he has lately improved it in many of its parts, and that it will be of great use to his countrymen.

ORDAINED.

In Waldoboro', (Me.) June 19, the Rev. DAVID M. MITCHELL, Introductory Prayer, by Rev. John Belden—Sermon, by Rev. Edward Payson—Consecrating Prayer, by Rev. E. Gillet—Charge, by Rev. Kiah Bailey—Charge to the Church and People, by Rev. Jona. Ward—Right Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. Wm. Jenks—Concluding Prayer, by Rev. J. W. Ellingwood.

In Western, on Wednesday last, Rev. MURSON C. GAYLORD, Introductory prayer by Rev. S. Colton; Sermon by Rev. T. Snell, from 1 Pet. i. 25; Consecrating Prayer by Rev. A. Ely; Charge by Rev. M. Stone; Right hand of Fellowship by Rev. J. Yail; concluding Prayer by Rev. S. Ware.

INSTALLED.

In Amesbury, on Wednesday last, the Rev. BENJAMIN SAWYER, over the 1st Church. Introductory prayer by Rev. Mr. Milton; Sermon by Rev. Dr. Dana; consecrating prayer by Rev. Mr. Tompkins; charge by Rev. J. Miltimore; right hand of fellowship by Rev. S. Mead; concluding prayer by Rev. J. Giles.

MARRIAGES.

In Naples, on the 26th of April, the Duke of Berri, to the Princess Caroline.

In Portsmouth, Mr. John Richardson, to Miss Sally Morong, of Salem—Mr. Sampson B. Smith, to Miss Sarah-Ann Cellers.

In Linebrook, Mr. Wm. Dickinson, jr. of Rowley, to Miss Lydia Foster.

In Wrentham, Mr. Willard Sayles, to Miss Maria Francour.

In Beverly, by Rev. Mr. Abbot, Mr. William Lamson, to Miss Nancy Smith.

In Roxbury, Mr. Nathan Viles, to Miss Nancy P. Read.

In Boston, Mr. Samuel Curson to Miss Margaret Searle, dau. of the late George S. Esq.

DEATHS.

At Pisa, in Tuscany, March 19th, in the 86th year of his age, Philip Mazzei, formerly a citizen of the United States, and author of a political work on North America, and the celebrated correspondent of Mr. Jefferson.

In Schaghticoke, (N. Y.) Mrs. Lucy Masters, consort of the Hon. Josiah M. aged 45.

In Kentucky, Mrs. Abigail, widow of the celebrated General Morgan, aged 73.

In Danbury, (Conn.) William Veil, aged 20, by suicide!

In Lebanon, (N. H.) Mr. Stephen Bartlett, 22, a member of Dartmouth University.

In Philadelphia, Mr. James Fennell, professor of elocution, &c.

In Providence, Mr. William Gibbs, son of Mr. Silas Gibbs of Newport, aged 13.

In Attleboro, Mrs. Clarissa, wife of Mr. Bant Bronson, of Boston, aged 31.

In Newburyport, Mr. Robert Rogers, 78.

In Boston, Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. Hall J. Kelly, and youngest daughter of Rev. Dr. Baldwin, aged 28—Francis, eldest son of Mr. Francis Hall, 13—Mr. Thomas May, 23—Mr. Elijah Tollman, 68.

Thermometrical Register.

June 17—23, 1816.

Thermometer.	Wind.	Weather.
17 50	54	NE NE NE
18 52	56	E E E
19 58	78	SW SW SW
20 64	64	NW NW NW
21 66	77	NW NW NW
22 62	86	77 NW NW NW
23 70	89	79 NW NW NW

NOTICE.

**WILLIAM BATES**, informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from No. 9, Cornhill, to No. 4, Cornhill Court, opposite the north entrance to the Long Room lately occupied by Mr. Josiah Dow—where he offers for sale, a large assortment of English, India and French Goods, wholesale and retail, at very low prices. June 26.

HARD-WARE.

**JOHN W. ROGERS, No. 18, Dock-Square**, has just received, by the ship Commerce from Liverpool, a very good assortment of Knives and Forks, fine Penknives, Scissors, Razors, particularly for retailing, together with a general assortment of Hard Ware Goods which are for sale on the best terms. June 26.

Fashionable Boot Factory,

No. 12, Exchange Buildings, next door to Messrs. Kilham & Mears.

Jockey Boots, patent tops.	English Soles by doz. or single pair.
Suawarrow do.	Yellow and white Roan skins, for Boot-top Linings.
Short Back Straps, Wellington Boots, Short quartered Shoes, with two and four ties.	Soal Leather, per 100 wt. or side.
Common do. long quartered.	American, English & French Boot Webb.
Dress Shoes.	English Boot Cord.
Pumps, single and double ties.	American and India do.
Morocco Slippers, for Gentlemen.	English black and white striped Galloons.
English and American drawn Boot Legs, Vamps and Counters for do.	Shoe Knives, Rups, Iron Kit, (cut.) for boot makers.
Patent French Boot tops.	Italian Blacking, first rate.
	Japan do. do.

Also on hand, a very complete assortment of Wellington Boots, Shoe, and Pumps, made expressly for the approaching season. The above, with a variety of other articles in his line (the whole forming as complete an assortment as can be found in America) are of the best quality, and will be sold.

Wholesale and Retail.

Cheap for cash or approved credit. By **WILLIAM CHADWICK, Agent**, at his Fashionable Boot and Shoe Store, Nos. 2 and 12, Exchange-Buildings. Constantly on hand, **BOOTS & SHOES** by wholesale, for foreign markets, made in a superior style. Those who wish to purchase to sell again, will find it for their interest to call as above. June 26.



